

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 36 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 9th September 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Hámid-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 2nd September, referring to the threat of the Russian Government to invade this country, in case England should join the Triple Alliance, and to the despatch of some regiments of Russian troops to a place thirty-five miles west of Herat, observes that the question is, what precautions should be taken by the British Government against the threatened invasion? If Russia has entered into an alliance with France, England should join the Triple Alliance by all means, otherwise England had better keep aloof and refrain from unnecessarily turning the Russian Government into an enemy. It would be unwise to send any troops to Herat, as is the opinion of Anglo-Indian newspapers, inasmuch as provisions and military stores cannot be forwarded to that place from this country with necessary promptitude, and the friendship of the Afghans cannot be relied upon, while the Russians have gained the good-will of the Muhammadan tribes in Central Asia by the pursuit of a policy of conciliation. The most important measure which the Government of India should adopt is the fortification of the Indian frontier and the reform of internal administration. India always fell a

Threat of the Russian Government to invade India.

Circulation,
91 copies.

prey to foreign invaders from beyond the north-west frontier owing to civil wars, internecine quarrels and the discontent of the people. It is to be regretted that the present state of things is very unsatisfactory. Government distrusts both Hindus and Musalmáns and readily interferes with their religions. Although there is chronic famine in the country, the export of grain is not checked and the whole revenue is realized with severity. The Indian arts and industries have been destroyed by European competition, and the people are burdened with heavy taxation. The condition of natives has really become so unsatisfactory that, had they no love for Englishmen, they would undoubtedly rebel, as observed by the Czarewitch. Government should make a point of improving the internal administration with a view to ameliorating the condition of the people. If the millions of this country are happy and contented, the Government of India has nothing to fear from a Russian invasion.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd September, complains that the Russian Government exercises fearful tyranny and oppression upon the Jews; gives some instances, on the authority of *Dark-est Russia*, of the cruel treatment of Jews by Russian officials, and observes that it is the earnest prayer of natives that the Russians may never be able to set foot on Indian soil.

Circulation,
105 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 31st August, adverting to the rumour that the Amir has forbidden the export of wheat from Afghanistán, on account of the scarcity of grain in his territories, observes that every prince who has any sympathy with his subjects is sure to adopt such remedial measures in time of distress. But the Government of India is not so sympathetic, inasmuch as it does not love natives more than a woman does her step-children.

Circulation,
65 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 2nd September, publishes the proceedings of a Congress meeting at Meerut. The Congress meeting at Meerut. lishes the proceedings of a Congress meeting held at Meerut on the 31st August. Babu Raghubir Saran presided and Pandit Ajodhya Nath and Pandit Madanmohan Malviya delivered speeches in

support of the National Congress. An appeal was made for subscriptions to pay Mr. Bradlaugh's debts, and Rs. 1,000 were at once raised.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, condemns the late General Rámpur affairs.

Circulation,
235 copies.

Azam-ul-dín Khan's administration of Rámpur, on the ground that he established distilleries, put a stop to the State charities by investing the State treasures in Government promissory notes, and greatly increased the expenditure. The Local Government appointed a European official President of the Council, in contravention of its promise, and the President is a Military Officer who has had no experience of Civil Administration. The appointment of Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán, the late General's brother, to the post of Secretary to the Council, is another mistake. There will always be ill-feeling between him and his brother's enemies, and consequently there can be no peace and order in the state. Both Major Vincent and Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán had better be replaced by able and experienced native officials, selected from among Deputy Collectors or Tahsildárs.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 1st September, says that in spite of the rebellion of Non-annexation of Manipur.

Circulation,
175 copies.

Manipur, the Government of India has not annexed the state, which it had every right to do. It cannot be sufficiently praised for this act of forbearance and generosity, but the newspapers, which were so ready to abuse it in connection with the late imbroglio, have now no good word for it.

The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th August, refers to the execution of the Sainapati and Punishments inflicted on Manipur prisoners.

the Tongol General and the transportation of the other Manipur prisoners, and observes that the Manipur state has been treated by the Government of India with undue severity; the Government has dealt with the Manipuris as a barbarous prince does with his enemies. Such high-handed proceedings on the part of the Russian Government can be understood, but they are unworthy of the British Government.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Riyáz-ul-Akhhár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st September, regrets to notice that the publication of the *Mufarraḥ-ul-Qulub* newspaper of the Deccan has also been discontinued. Lord Lansdowne had better cancel his orders regarding the publication of newspapers in native states, otherwise an indelible stain will be fixed on his reputation.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 7th September, in its supplement, expresses great satisfaction at the circumstance that the Political Agent has reconsidered his orders and granted permission for the revival of the *Praja Hitaishi* newspaper at Nandgaon.

Grant of permission for the revival of the *Praja-Hitaishi* in the Nandgaon state, Central Provinces.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd September, says that the *Englishman* contradicted the telegram published by the *Morning Post* regarding the threatened resignation of Lord Lansdowne in case his lordship's decision about the Sainapati was not confirmed by the Secretary of State. But the *Morning Post* still adheres to its statement. What has become of Lord Lansdowne's Official Secrets Act? Is it intended to deter only native newspapers from giving publicity to secret official information?

The *Morning Post* and Lord Lansdowne's alleged threat to resign.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kālānkār), of the 8th September, says that in his address at Cooper's Hill Engineering College Sir John Gorst observed "the British Government of India was an unique example of the government of one nation by another entirely for the advantage and interest of the subject people." This country has, no doubt, obtained many advantages from British rule, but nothing could be more preposterous than to contend that England holds and governs India entirely for the benefit of the natives. There is hardly any department which does not directly or indirectly benefit Englishmen. A few instances will suffice. The higher ranks of the military service are entirely occupied by Englishmen, and European soldiers and

Sir John Gorst's address at Cooper's Hill College.

their families are fed and clothed at the public expense. All military stores required for use in this country are purchased from English firms. The Indian treasury is burdened with the cost of even foreign wars. The India Office at London is maintained at a heavy expense, although this country receives little benefit from it and would be happy to see it abolished. The English firms and companies greatly profit by the engineering, railway and canal departments.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, complains of the wholesale export of grain to England and of the distress

Export of grain.

prevailing among the poorer classes on account of the abnormal rise in prices, and urges that memorials should be forwarded to Government from all parts of the country praying for the export of grain being checked. Owing to the rise in the prices of food-grains in Manipur, Government has considered it necessary to prohibit the export of grain from the neighbouring territory. A reference had better be made to this fact in the memorials.

Circulation,
129 copies.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st September, argues that natives themselves, and not Government, are responsible for the growing poverty of their country. If they desire to improve matters, they should check the drain of wealth to England by refraining from the use of English goods.

Alleged poverty of India.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Jagan Mittra* (Muttra), for June, received on the 3rd September, rebukes Hindus for want of mutual sympathy and co-operation and for their readiness to adopt European customs and manners, and warns the Congressionists that their efforts will not be successful. The Irish Home Rulers form a strong party in Parliament, the Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone has espoused their cause, and their requests are just and fair. But they have not yet been able to obtain any concessions, owing to the opposition of the Conservatives. The National Congress has already spent eighteen lakhs of rupees on political agitation, but has been able to enlist the sympathies of only a handful of Members of Parliament on its behalf. It is impossible that it should win

Natives and Government.

over a majority of Members to its side, and consequently its requests, however just and reasonable they may be, will never be granted. To say nothing of the existence of wholesale cow-slaughter and cases of failures of justice, many natives have been killed by European soldiers, respectable women have been dishonoured by Europeans, and temples have been interfered with during the last two years. Englishmen are a very avaricious people and do only those things which are calculated to increase their wealth. A more loyal and obedient people than natives is not to be found in any other country. But it is to be regretted that Government does not treat them with the consideration they deserve.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Hâlat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for August, complains that there are European officials in many districts in these provinces who borrow money from their native subordinates, and that if the latter do not accede to their wishes they frequently find fault with their work and condemn them as unfit. On the other hand, some officials do not pay any rent or pay only nominal rent for the houses occupied by them, but they compensate the house-owners in objectionable ways at the expense of other persons. The conduct of native officials is still worse. They are dealing with the people as a huntsman's dog does with a fox. There is consequently much dissatisfaction among the people with British rule. There are standing orders of the Government of India against any official being retained at any place more than a fixed number of years. The evils above referred to would be greatly checked if those orders were strictly enforced.

The same paper says that native Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors, as a rule, are well up in revenue law and perform their duties satisfactorily, but that hardly ten per cent. of European Assistant Collectors are found to be so proficient. On the other hand, the latter greatly excel the former in the administration of criminal justice. The native Magistrates are generally influenced by ulterior motives in their proceedings. Native officials are accused of bribery

Alleged objectionable
proceedings of Govern-
ment officials.

European and native
Assistant and Deputy Col-
lectors.

and corruption by Europeans, but the charge is equally applicable to European officials. If Government desires to put a stop to official corruption, it should never allow any official to remain at the same place for a long time, and should have Commissioners like Messrs. Lawrence and La Touche.

The same paper endeavours to show how unprincipled police officials get up false cases of poisoning, house-breaking, grievous hurt, &c, with a view to practise extortion or get promotion.

Alleged getting up of false cases by police officials.

The same paper represents a native Deputy Collector at Allahabad as holding his Court and attending to criminal, revenue, income-tax and other work at the same time, in utter disregard of the High Court's Circular No. 4 of 1881.

Alleged objectionable method of work followed by a native Deputy Collector at Allahabad.

The same paper says that a European soldier is awaiting his trial before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad on the charge of shooting a native, a subject of the Rewah State. The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, are that two European soldiers asked a villager for water, but that the latter refused to supply it. One of the soldiers struck him with a stick and the butt-end of his gun. He called for aid and some men came to his rescue. The soldiers took to their heels, but one of them had a fall and dropped his hat and stick, which were picked up by a native. The other soldier who was ahead of him shot the native, who was wounded and fell to the ground. The soldiers took the hat and stick and went away. The accused soldier says that he was beaten by the villagers and that, as he was defending himself, the gun went off accidentally. The plea, as will be perceived, is one which is usually urged in such cases.

Alleged shooting of a native by a European soldier, Allahabad.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 23rd August, received on the 5th September, complains that the Tahsildár of Moradabad has ordered patwáris to grant memoranda, showing arrears of rent due from cultivators, on eight anna stamps, to landholders.

Grant of memoranda regarding arrears of rent by patwáris to landholders on eight anna stamps in the Moradabad tahsil.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The orders have caused dissatisfaction among the landholders of the tahsil, particularly as in other tahsils in the Moradabad district such memoranda will continue to be granted on ordinary paper.

The same paper complains that the Honorary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, Moradabad. who sit in Benches at Moradabad, do not appear to possess any knowledge of the law, and even order witnesses to be confined in the lock-up. In order to put a stop to such irregularities the man appointed in place of the late Maulvi Abdulrab should know the law.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st September, publishes an Urdu poem in which police officials are represented as unconscientious and unprincipled men and accused of receiving bribes and practising extortion, and an appeal is made to the authorities to protect the people from their oppression.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 24th August, received on the 3rd September, says that, although there has lately been an abundant fall of rain in Benares, high prices continue to rule the market there. Great distress prevails in the neighbouring districts of Mirzapur, Azamgarh and Gházipur. Peasants, being reduced to starvation, have abandoned their homes and are finding their way to cities in large numbers in search of relief. Government should speedily provide relief for them, if no change for the better takes place.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd September, gives the substance of the proceedings in connection with the *Bangbasi* case and praises Mr. Jackson, the Counsel for the defence, for his able and bold speech, observing that had he been a native, he would have been accused of disloyalty. Adverting to the discharge of the jury by the Chief Justice, the *Hindustáni* remarks that the result of the trial is a very satisfactory one, an excellent precedent having been established by his lordship. The jury was discharged on the ground that a unanimous verdict was

necessary for conviction in such important cases. It is simply impossible that a mixed jury should be able to return such a verdict. The best course open to Government is to withdraw the prosecution and deny itself the satisfaction of crushing an ant. But will it adopt that course?

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 24th August, received on the 3rd September, is of opinion that the

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same.

prosecution instituted by Government against the *Bangbasi* will give greater publicity to the alleged seditious matter published in that paper and will be injurious to the freedom of the press. Government had better reconsider the matter. If it withdrew the prosecution, it would raise itself in public estimation. There was no necessity for a recourse to the criminal courts against the *Bangbasi*. A mere warning would have been quite sufficient.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 4th September, says

Circulation,
160 copies.

Freedom of the native press. that the severe punishments which have lately been inflicted on several native editors for libel show that the authorities are strongly opposed to the freedom of the native press. A very serious charge has been brought against the *Bangbasi*, and the *Indian Mirror* was also threatened with a prosecution. If the *Bangbasi* is convicted and punished, no other newspaper will have the courage to comment on the proceedings of Government. Sir Auckland Colvin has made unfavourable remarks about native newspapers in his Administration Report, and severely rebuked those members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, who are ready to sympathize with the people, in his late speech at that place. If the friends of the people are treated in this way, they will be obliged to remain silent. But in that case Government will have no means of ascertaining the thoughts of the people. If Government does not like that natives should criticize its proceedings, it had better revive the Press Act.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákanar), of the 3rd September,

Circulation,
500 copies.

Appointment of private gentlemen as visitors to jails in the Panjáb.

says that the Panjáb Government is inclined to empower some respectable private gentlemen to pay visits to jails, make any inquiries from convicts and officials regarding jail affairs, and enter such remarks in the Visitors' Book as

they consider fit. The remarks made by them will receive full attention from the jail authorities. The proposal is a step in the right direction, and will lead to an improvement of jail administration. Convicts are secretly much harassed and ill-treated by subordinate officials, but the visits of private gentlemen will tend to check the evil. Other Local Governments would do well to follow this enlightened example.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd September, referring to the late distribution of prizes at the Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School at Lucknow, observes that Mr. Moule, Commissioner, presided on the occasion. The school committee praised him in its report, and some students recited Persian and Sanskrit verses extolling him to the skies. But he unnecessarily said some unpleasant things in his address. He told the boys that the acquisition of an English education would give them no claim to appointments in the Government service. Was there any necessity for such a warning? Even the fourth class students are as well aware of the fact as the Commissioner. He went still further and told the boys that after receiving an English education they should not endeavour to excite disaffection towards Government, throw any obstacles in the way of officials, or set race against race: but such observations were quite uncalled for on the occasion. The Rae Bahádurs who induced him to attend and preside at the school meeting dare not take exception to the observations, but he was by no means justified in abusing educated natives in this way. The spread of English education has produced its natural effect, as had been foreseen by Lord Macaulay, and that effect cannot be prevented by Mr. Moule or any other official. English education has enlarged the thoughts of natives and taught them not to put up silently with the high-handed and illegal proceedings of officials. No amount of abuse or persecution can now keep them from giving free expression to their thoughts and feelings. Perhaps Sir Auckland Colvin will be glad to find his views reiterated by the Commissioner of Lucknow, and other officials may follow in the same groove.

The *Hindustani* gives a translation of a passage in Lord Macaulay's speech before Parliament on 10th July 1833, regarding British rule in India, and regrets to notice that while Lord Macaulay held such noble views, the prejudiced and selfish Anglo-Indian officials at present condemn all persons who advocate reforms in administration, with a view to increase the popularity of British rule, as traitors, rebels and enemies to Government.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, says that the recommendation made by the Committee on Technical Education, in the 19th paragraph of its report, for the transfer of the Roorkee College from the Department of Public Works to the Education Department, is a very reasonable one. The Education Department, having no connection with that College, established no preparatory classes or examinations with a view to afford facilities to students in entering it. The Committee's proposal, if sanctioned by Government, will greatly enlarge the field for the recruitment of its students. In other provinces the Engineering Colleges are already under the control of the Education Department. As regards the College staff question, discussed in paragraph 21 of the report, there is really no necessity for the principal being a military officer. He should be a member of the Educational Service like the principals of the Seebpur and the Poona Colleges. The Committee has expressed no definite opinion on the subject, but has recommended that the two assistant principals, one of whom should be professor of mathematics and the other of engineering, should be educational officials. On the completion of a three years' theoretical course by the students a final examination will be held, and the successful students will be required to receive practical training on works for one year. The first six students who will be selected for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department will get scholarships during the year; the rates recommended by the Committee being Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 a month for Europeans and natives respectively. The invidious distinction made by the Committee between the European and native candidates in the matter of scholarships is open to serious objec-

Circulation,
235 copies.

Comments on the report
of the Committee on Tech-
nical Education.

tion. Again, the number of guaranteed appointments, being only six, is rather small and should be increased. The principal should be required to take an active part in the work of tuition, and his whole time need not be devoted to general administration. The students will work for four hours during the week in the College workshop to learn the use of tools, but the time proposed is inadequate. They should attend the workshop at least twice a week, in order that they may acquire dexterity in handling tools. Two or three students should be admitted to the railway workshop every year. Government could have no difficulty in making arrangements with the railway company for their admission. In its proposals for the encouragement of technical education the Committee has rightly laid great stress on the reorganization of the Roorkee College. The Local Government should now forthwith give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, turning a deaf ear to the objections raised by ill-advised opponents of technical education. It is to be hoped Sir Auckland Colvin will make satisfactory arrangements during his tenure of office and earn the gratitude of the people.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 23rd August,

A complaint against the Hindu boarders belonging to the High School at Moradabad.

received on the 5th September, complains that when Mr. Bonnaud was headmaster of the Moradabad High School, the Hindu students living in the boarding-house, attached to the school, desired to perform worship in the same way as it is done in a temple, with a view to annoy the Muhammadan boarders. But Mr. Bonnaud did not allow such worship. Again, they built a temple in the school compound, but it was soon demolished by order of the authorities. The Muhammadan boarders once vociferated the *ázán* (a loud cry or call to prayer) before the offer of their daily prayers, but the manager of the boarding-house, who is a Hindu, at once forbade it. On the 26th August the Musalmáns, who live in the neighbourhood of the school, heard of the intention of the Hindu boarders to hold a public worship of Kali in the school compound that night. They reported the matter to the police and also to the headmaster, and both

the police and the headmaster protested against the proposal. But the manager of the boarding-house and the students did not mind their protest, and held Kali worship in a room of the school building itself at midnight, ringing the bell and blowing the shell. The worship being held at the dead of night, no riot occurred, but the worship was very disagreeable to the Muhammadan boarders and Musalmáns living in the neighbourhood. The District Magistrate should give his attention to the matter and prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Jagan Mittra* (Muttra), for July, received on the 3rd September, makes some complaints in connection with the great Hindu temples at Muttra and Brindaban.

Alleged mismanagement of Hindu temples at Brindaban and Muttra.

In one temple at Brindaban ornamental figures of naked women are made on pillars, and in others similar objectionable pictures are to be found. The existence of such figures and pictures is opposed to the Hindu religion and also to the provisions of the Penal Code. Young girls who go to pay visits to the temples are much harassed by lewd men, who stroll in and about the temples. The priests and managers connive at the misbehaviour of the villains, and in some temples, such as that of the Goswamis, they even express their satisfaction at the vile proceedings of the latter. Pimps and bawds are freely admitted to temples and allowed to address themselves to respectable women. Men are frequently to be found singing obscene songs at the doors of temples, with a view to annoy female visitors; and police constables, far from interfering with them, join them in singing the songs. There is no hope of these evils being remedied until the district authorities bring pressure to bear upon the managers of the temples.

A Peshawar correspondent of the *Núr-ul-Anwár* (Cawnpore), of the 29th August, complains that the Christian missionaries desire to build a church and a female hospital in the centre of the Peshawar city. The owners of the houses situated on the site selected by the missionaries were forcibly compelled by

Missionaries at Peshawar.

Circulation,
225 copies.

the Deputy Commissioner to sell their houses to the missionaries, and those among them who raised any objections were sent for and beaten by the tahsildár at his instance. The Musalmáns consider the establishment of such institutions in the city as very injurious to them, and religious riots are likely to occur. The Panjáb Government should give its attention to the matter.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

(633)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	1891. Sep. 2nd	1891. Sep. 5th	65 copies.
2	<i>Akhbar-i-Imania</i>	Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali	Aug. 31st	3rd	...
3	<i>Islam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	Sep. 1st	6th	300 copies.
4	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Alim-ul-lah	" 5th	7th	469 (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	Aug. 31st	3rd	105 copies.
6	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	Sep. 5th	9th	129 "
7	<i>Arya Patra</i>	Bareilly	"	Monthly	Jwala Prasad	For Aug. & Sep.	6th	132 "
8	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	Sep. 4th	5th	235 "
9	<i>Bharat Jivan (Hindi)</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna, Varnas,	Aug. 31st & Sep. 7th.	3rd & 9th,	1,500 "
10	<i>Bharat Jivan (Gorkha)</i>	"	Gorkha	"	Ram Krishna, Varnas,	Aug. 14th, 21st & 28th & Sep. 4th.	5th	...
11	<i>Cawnpore Gazette</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Harnam Singh	Sep. 1st	9th	400 copies.
12	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Banwari Lal	"	4th	250 "
13	<i>Dabdeba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	Aug. 29th	"	200 "
14	<i>Dabdeba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	Aug. 31st	3rd	450 "
15	<i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Amin-ul-din	Sep. 1st	"	50 "
16	<i>Dad Khada</i>	Behraich	"	Weekly	Prem Narain	July 28th & Sep. 1st.	7th	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Devanāgrī Gazette</i>	Meerut	Hindi	Monthly	Gauri Datt	For Aug.	1891.	200 copies.
18	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	Sep. 1st	...	500 "
19	<i>Hálāt-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Beni Prasad	For Aug.	...	475 "
20	<i>Hamid-ul-Akhdār</i>	Moradabad	"	Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh	Sep. 2nd	...	91 "
21	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālakankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	2nd to 8th,	3rd to 9th	500 "
22	<i>Hindustānī</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad, Varmā.	" 2nd	4th	300 "
23	<i>Indian Graphic</i>	"	"	Tri-monthly,	Mahārāj Krishn	Aug. 30th	5th	...
24	<i>Jagan Mitrā</i>	Muttra	Hindi	Monthly	Kahettrapal	Feb. to Aug. (both months inclu- sive.)	3rd	...
25	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahāvīr Prasad	Sep. 2nd	8th	100 copies.
26	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Aug. 23rd	5th	150 "
27	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhagū Khan	Sep. 1st	3rd	275 "
28	<i>Kārnāmāh</i>	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yāqūb,	" 2nd	5th	250 "
29	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	"	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 4th	6th	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Kāyash Reformēr</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	"	Thākur Prasad	Aug. 29th	4th	250 copies
31	<i>Khatirī Hikkārī</i>	Agra	"	Monthly	Dina Nāth	For Aug.	7th	475 "
32	<i>Māthur Vāishya Sukh- dāyak.</i>	"	Hindi	"	Babu Lāl	" "	3rd	...

